NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

SEE OUTSIDE OF TO-DAY'S PAPER. 40

Tracelers and others leaving the City in the aftertion are informed that an Evening Edition of The Tribune
to printed every day, containing the Stock Sales, Markete,
News by the Southern Mail, &c. up to 3 o'clock. Ey inquiring of the Newsboys for the Evening Edition of The
Tribune every one will be able to take with him the
latest news up to the time of leaving the City.

### The Tribune in Philadelphia.

Our friends in Philadelphia, who wish to be supplied regularly with The Tribune, will please leave their names and residences with Zieber & Co. 3 Ledger Building, Third-st below Chesnut, who will deliver the paper to them immediately after the arrival of the passenger line from New-York, at 12j cents per week. Single copies, price 2 cents, may always be obtained as above, or from the Philadelphia Newsboys.

all our readers will be impatient to see, we have been obliged to omit considerable matter for which we were anxious to find room. We should have sought relief for our columns in a farther postponement of the discussion on Association, but the tion came to hand, we did not think it best to defer

and candid scrutiny of our readers

### Association Discussed ... No. 15.

To the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer :
As PROGRESS is my watchword and the appoint ed limit of this controversy approaches, I will endeavor to resist the strong temptation to follow you into an infinity of irrelevant discussions. It seems to me that the Doctrine of Circumstances-namely. That Circumstances of position, opportunity. encouragement, instruction, temptation, &c. exert a vast and often vital influence, whether for good or evil, over the formation and quality of the Human Character-has already been sufficiently set forth and illustrated. The deduction therefrom that we should systematically endeavor to secure to all, as neary as may be, education and training under such circumstances as will tend to incline them to Industry. Temperance. Virtue, Self-Respect, instead of those which and belong to the original capitalists and half a dozen of naturally tempt to Idleness. Dissipation, Vice and Determine the more acheming among the laborers. basement seems too obvious to need more explicit as — And now sertion. I pass then, to another branch of the general last article.

You say that I have not attempted to prove Association this, I have attempted nothing whatever. All my artito assail nor undervalue other means or agencies of phitemplate mainly a mitigation of the woes and degradarational and feasible-of reaching the causes of these capitulate my statements of what Association is and from which our Houses of Refuge Penitentiaries and of all sail-vessels to make room for his steamboat. Prisons are mainly recruited, and training them up. with scarcely a failure, into these same industrious, moral, sober, virtuous adults. Does any one believe the Five Points and those educated by the Shakers, or under virtuous and comfort giving auspices elsewhere, is intrinsic and not superinduced by the force of cir-

doom by Riches; more by Roguery and Beggary, but every evasion provokes and ensures an appropriate penalty. Some—saddest case of all—would gladly instead to five a livelihood, yet can find no opportunity. I personally know acores of this latter class now in our City. I have not a doubt, from date in urg possession, that there are Thirty Thousand in our City this day, vaining seeking or familyingly awaiting some chance to evan a bard being and be aggravated so long as our present Social Order endures. Winter ensures a great contraction of business in this and other Cities, throwing out of employment thousands who found work of some kind during the greater part of the midder of some kind during the greater part of the midder is seen as appropriate ligated and assisting the poor, until we shall first have reconstructed Society, I challenge you to issuity your securation, and if you do not intend this. I should be glad to know what you do mean.

Whether the "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has "proved entirely adequate to the nessure of my ability, and to some kind during the greater part foliation. Wayne, Senecy, Tomp Cortiand.

If you really mean that we who are Associationists re light to way, extraction of class of contractions with the controversal witch has easy which has early the controversal within a session of or an arriving the vessel rights of cortiand.

If you really mean that we who are Associationists re light to wayne, Senecy, Tomp Cortiand.

If you really mean that we who are Associationists re light to way the senecy which has easy the the controversal, or quarter sales, spaint alleration, and that "Poor on the Foor has "proved entirely each of controversal, or quarter sales, contracting, Wayne person, Wayne care can Vates. Ontain.

Now-Jersey-Senatorial Election.

The Legislature of this State, in joint meeting the weath of the sale and constitute rigid and to wound policy and the tensis early which has early the controversal or quarter sales, against alleration, and that "Poo These, I need not urge, are precisely those whose earnings have been smallest while they had work—hod-carough to be governed by your judgment rather, we will consider that proposition. My appeals to the benevoings have been smallest while they had work—non-control of the decision of the even if strictly temperate and wisely frugal, to lay up arousing public attention to the causes of such distress anything during their better season for the twelve hard and to the necessity of devising and applying effectual those weeks? The Alms House cannot hold a tenth of to darken the vission and arrest the arm of Philanthrothem; the City will not aid a fourth of them; the Assopy, then this community, and especially the readers of

not actually in occupancy is free to whoever wasts it. I the discussion commenced and proceeded until you have not heard that any provision for Pauperism has saw fit to make the unqualified assertion that in Associabeen found necessary, though probably some infirm 6e tion all would be required to eat at one common table. creptt, crippled or idiotic persons are charges upon their | As this is directly contradicted by every writer on Assorelatives. But a vigorous, willing male or female beg-gar is, I presume, an extreme rarity on the waters tribu-whole spirit of the Reform, whose object is Freedom tary to the Columbia. In lows and Wisconsin, the case is not much different, for there wild sand is abundant at 1 corrected your assertion, remarking that it argued gross ignorance on your part of the writings and views twenty acres in fence may often be bought for the cost of Associationists. This remark was seleed by you as a of making the improvements, very nearly. Of course.

Labor is in demand, and will command very nearly the ment. You hasten thereupon to quote from the earliest value of its product. If we suppose improved farming and crudest book ever issued in this country by an Asvalue of its product. If we suppose improved farming and crudest book ever issued in this country by an Associationist country by an Associationist country passages not wall sustaining your original assertion nor having the remotest bearing there upon, but in regard to Education, the Training of Infante-three of Rye or four of Indian Corn, and this mainly or entirely for the use of the improvements made thereon sign clearly was to excite prejudice against what I had

lars. Now the lacklander who must buy or rent a portion of the soil must pay for it at this rate—that is, the
price of six bushels of Wheat nine of Rye or twelve of
when fairly quoted. The ground maintained with re-Corn for the annual use of an acre, and in proportion if gard to his writings by the Associationists was fairly he buys it. So if he sells his labor to some owner of and fully stated by us at our first general Convention, land, that owner will only pay him for that labor a price held in this City in April, 1844, in the following resoluwhich will leave him a share of the products equivalent to the rent aforesaid. Can any fail to see that the market value of Labor (the poor man's only capital) has been depressed—that the more increase of population 200,000 to 1,000,000 has diminished the facilities for obtaining a livelihood although much land may yet remain anisproved? But a century afterward the population of Wisconsin will have increased to 3,000,000, and now the arisble acre of kind will be worth not less than \$60, and its annual rent, or the tribute levied by Capital upstance against giving the name of any nedividual man to which will leave him a share of the products equivalent tion, unanimously adopted, never departed from, and

on Labor for the naked use of the elements which God created for the use of His human creatures, will have been doubled once more. I need not pursue the illustration. Europe in 1847 is its impressive example. At this moment, the Labor of Great Britain employed in Agriculture does not receive one third of its product as its reward, and while the day's work produces probably twice as much now as it would two centuries are, the producers are worse fed, lodged and subsisted every way than they were then. I cannot doubt that the root of this injustice is the fact that the few own and enjoy the Soil, while the many must compete with each other for Nature. Soil, while the many must compete with each other for the privilege of cultivating it. Is it not clear that this comand higher for land until they reach that point at which existence with strength to labor can barely be If it were worth while, it would be easy to quote abundomy is confirmation of this melancholy truth.

Now Association is based on the principle of securing of Labor, is passed to the credit of Labor and gradually forms for it a capital. For instance, an Association riors a little older than themselves rather than by their commences with a capital of \$100,000 and with five hun-parents. dred resident members, or one hundred tamilles; and form, which had gone to press when the Proclama-tion came to hand, we did not think it best to defer our reply.

We commend the Proclamation to the careful

goes steamy anward units, at the expiration of twenty years its lands, edifices, gransries, fences, orchards, fac-tories, machinery, &c. &c. are worth \$1,000,000. During the interim Labor has drawn from the aggregate pro-ducts its subsistence merely, while the fair dividends of capital and superior skill have steadily been invested or allowed to remain in the concern. Now at the twenty years' end, the original Capital will probably have abou trebled its investment, while the balance of the increas-Labor and Skill, so that the original Capital will have buted to Labor, or an average of \$7,000 to each family. according to the efficiency and frugality of each. But no suppositious value will have been given to the land-no as unjustifiably-as you have represented him. advance in price not based upon increased fertility and productiveness; and now the young men commencing with nothing will be on just as good a footing as one of the original associates. Each will have the full and fair recompense of his own Labor. Skill and Capital; none will receive that which justly belongs to another. under our present Social Order nearly the whole orth of property would, at the twenty years'

- And now a few words on some points raised in your

Relieving Social Evils is very well; we think eradiesting and preventing them still better, and equally the best means of relieving the Poor-how truly the reader must judge. Most surely, if I have not attempted means, and give them a fair trial. But we do not ask. we have never wished, all to 'abandon their houses and cles have had this single aim. True, I have not wished | dwell together under a common roof, &c. &c. What we ask is that the wealthy and the philanthropic shall ianthropic effort; yet I deeply feel that other plans con-template mainly a mitigation of the woes and degrada experiments of Associated Life and Labor, with such tions which are the consequences of extreme poverty. human materials as will gladly enter upon the experiwhile Association proposes a way-in my judgment ment. \$400,000 would amply suffice for this purpose. rational and feasible—of reaching the causes of these three fourths of which would be invested in Lands, calamities, and absolutely abolishing Pauperism, Igno-Buildings, &c. which would be worth very nearly their rance, and the resulting Vices. I need not surely, re- cost, even should our hopes be utterly blasted. These could be secured by mortgage or otherwise to the how it will do what it promises. You yourself seem to | Capitalists, to be given up to the resident associates admit that the evils of Caste, Pauperiam, constrained whenever they shall have fairly worked out their own God hath joined let no man put as unde idleness, Intemperance, &c. have been abolished by the temporal emancipation, repsying or amply securing to a Hindoo Suttee quite as well as this. an organization for less favorable (it | Capital the amount of its investment. Meantime, all seems to me,) than that of Association. I know you existing Social Life may remain as it is, not one dwelling. What it proposes, and I trust will accomplish is the prosay 'the Shakers are virtuous, not because they belong | be abandoned, nor one person adventure personally in to a Shaker establishment, but because they have within Association who does not choose it. Not one particle of them virtuous principles, but I ask you to consider the | what you call 'the good' need be destroyed, until it same Shakers are in the habit of taking shall be fairly proved that the bad can really be amended gladly any such infants as they can get-foundlings, ille by our plan. An enemy of the steamboat in 1808 might as fairly have argued that Fulton required the abolition

Christianity simply because it proposes to relieve the wants of the Poor.' but because it promises to every man Social Justice and Opportunity to labor and live I think if every man had full Justice not very many would long need Charity.

I do not see why you should attempt to array against

Association the various organizations and efforts to reLER, from the minority of the Committee, also
Let me here make one more effort to show you way I
lieve the destitute in our City and elsewhere. I regard made a report. We compare the two as follows: believe ours the true practical remedy for our existing all these as laudable and even indispensable, while I Social Evils. Keeping in mind what Association is and hold that they are not adequate to the work of putting how it will certainly (for I believe I take judgment by default on these points) secure to every member Opportunity to labor and produce at all times, with the fair realous for the relief of present suffering from want portunity to labor and produce at all times, with the fair and just Recompense of such labor—that it will secure to each who will work an unfailing Home, the use of a portion of the Soil on just terms, and ensure immense Economies in Froduction, Distribution and Consumption, so that ten hours' faithful daily labor will procure to the Laborer far more than twice the necessaries and comforts of life he now in the average enjoys—I begyou to consider with me briefly a poor man's present relation to Land and Capital, see what are its innate evis, and see whether they do not suggest appropriate remedies:

Man was ordained to live by Labor, some evade this.

Man was ordained to live by Labor, some evade this.

Man was ordained to live by Labor, some evade this.

Tealous for the relief of present suffering from want will be most replaced at the success of any offort to remove or vanquish the causes of J. Uister. Sullivan Dails ware. Schoharie. Greene, Commbia Albary, Scheme. Cambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, but I have faith that all will altimately work clear. If you mean (as your language plainly imports) that the advocates of Association, in proportion to their numbers and means, are not as ready and as active as others in the good work of feeding the hungry and relieving the distressed, I most carnestly repel the accussion and wait your resort to facts and igures to support it.

You are welcome to reader the sufficient and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delude many of the most benevolent, the clambridge and clamor may for a fine delu portunity to labor and produce at all times, with the fair and just Recompense of such labor—that it will secure to each who will work an unfailing Home, the use of a portion of the Soil on just terms, and ensure immense of a great part of this autiering. Prejudice and clamor Man was ordained to live by Labor; some evade this | You are welcome to render the investigation as searchdoom by Riches; more by Roguery and Beggary, but ing and to bring it as close home as you think proper.

every evasion provokes and ensures an appropriate if you really mean that we who are Associationists re-

all for the support of a family, in a City where are wood | intend to continue them. But I do not think all the costs from \$6 to \$10 per cord and the rent of a very | means which Benevolence may contribute should be depoor and mean house is oftener \$300 than \$200. Need voted to the relief of existing distress; I think somelurge that it is very hard for one of these poor men, thing is needed and can be advantageously applied to Winter? And how are they to live through remedies therefor. If The Tribune has been influential the Relief of the Poor dees nobly, yet can The Tribune, must be less generous and charitable than scarcely do enough to provide them with fuel alone - | formerly. They must answer this charge for them-

Reat must be paid, and the Food obtained—how? selves; you may answer it on behalf of the community And do not all agree that Alms-Giving, though laudable As to Family Relations, fraud, unfairness, &c. I will and vitally necessary, does not tend to remove the avils | make a plain statement, and our readers shall judge bewhich it palliates but the contrary! Does any one be-lieve that there will be fewer paneers here next Winter for all that Public and Private Charity is so nobly doing this Winter! Is it not rather probable that there will sent it by clipping a sentence here and there from the writings of this or that advocate. You long stood out But to the other point. In Oregon, where all the land against this, but finally and unreservedly assented. So by human labor. And this rent will govern the price of proposed by blending it in the reader's mind with what Hired Labor in that community.

I had not and holding me responsible for the whole.

But years pass: the population of Wisconsin has The fairness of this I will not characterize as it deserves. swelled to One Million, and, though Products are not in creased in average price nor Land in fertility, yet the base have advanced with regard to the points embraced How far I might agree with all that Fourier and Bris improved acre is worth in the average some thirty dol- in your citations, is immaterial; most certainly, as you

the Secusi Science, which he humbly believed to be, and receiving taught as, a discovery of Eternal Laws of Devise Justice, established and made known by the Calatos. 2d. While we bone the maquestimity, consummate acility and devotedness of this good and wise man, and gracefully acknowledge our belief that he has been the means, under Providence, of giving to his fathers.

petition must become more and more intense as population in Association will submit their children to any other tion increases, and that Labor must continue bidding. Education or exercise of authority than they find by experience to contribute most thoroughly to their healthful development—or that a uniform System of Educamaintained! I see clearly that this is the goal whereto
Labor in our present Social Order is constantly tending.

things and holding fast that which is good—you are welcome to what you can make out of it. antly from the most eminent writers on Political Econ- says he meant by a uniform system, one affording equal and thorough opportunities to the children of Rich and Poor-not one in which each child should be taught ex-Will not contain its usual variety. In order to make room for the Governor's Proclamation, which make room for the Governor's Proclamation, which actual (not nominal) value of the Land, being the fruit sary connection between Association and the suggestion that children should be instructed and directed by supe-

As to the Marriage relation, you quoted Mr. B. as hold-Courier's article having been placed on the outside goes steadily neward until, at the expiration of twenty ing in 1840 that "the Family spirit, tending to selfishness, should be absorbed by corporative ties;" and you thereupon asserted that "the Family is to be replaced by these joint stock companies —that "such a result is sought" &c. Now you had before you Mr. B s express and emphatic disclaimers of any such thought-his repeated assertions that Association would purify and exof discord and unhappiness &c. &c. That you should ed value will have been from year to year distributed to disagree with him on this point is matter of course, but had you any moral right to say that he seeks to destroy been swelled by annual reinvestments of income to the family and substitute the Association therefor.—\$300,000, while the other \$700,000 will have been distrithing what he seeks to compass by it is quite another. I trust no one will ever represent you as unfairly-nay.

So again you say in your last.

The Tribune reminds us that under the pressure of local reform, several of our States are carrying into effect these rine; pies concerning the conjugal relation.

control of her own property. By what right did you transform this into an assertion of The Tribune that Social Reform was at the bottom of this movement.

Dis. Majority Reject. Dis. Minority Report.

1. City & Co. of New York.

2. Richmond, Suffolk Or. 2. Kings, Queens, Suffolk, stige Queens, Kings, West, Richmond, Rockland, West-chester, Rockland, Putnam, chester, Futnam, Dutchess.

nango, Broome.
7. Monroe Livingston Steu 7. Onondage, Corp.
ben, Chemung, Yates Onta-eca, Yates Ontario, Wayne, 110. Wayne, Seneca, Tomp.
S. Chantauque, Eris Gene-Wessning, Monroe.

Proclamation By JOHN YOUNG, Governor of the State of

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1847.

More than eleven thousand citizens have, by petitions, directed the Governor's attention to certain prisoners confined in the State Prison in the county of Chiston, namely: Smith A. Boughton, John H. Cocas and Thomas Morgan, who were convicted in Columbia county, and Moses Earli and fourteen others who received their sentences in Delaware county. The object and the tenor of these petitions are alike unusual. The petitioners solicit for these convicts not merely relaxation of punishment for such of them as might be favorably distinguished from the others, but an absolute pardon of all, with a simultaneous restoration of their forfeited rights of citizenship. Some of these persons were convicted of serious misdemeanors, others of fellowy, and two of murder.

Fower to pardon offences against society and Government, has been reserved by the people, in the Constitution. The Governor, as their, trustee, can exercise that power only in their name and with a just regard to their security and welfare. No occasion has before occurred when the Executive authority was solicited by so many citizens to extend all at once the forgiveness of the State so fully to so many of such offenders. It is customery, in recommending a pardon, to state the crime, its nature, motives, circumstances of agarwation, or of milication: the time place, and manner of conviction, the EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1847.

in recommending a pardon, to state the crime, its nature anotives, circumstances of aggravation, or of midigation, the time, place, and manner of conviction; the nature and effect of the testimony, the measure of punishment, the age of the of-moder, his character and conduct previous to conviction, and his domestic and social relations and subsequent deportment. Each and all of these considerations, so generally enter into the exercise of the pardoning power, that an application for elemency can exarcely be found in the public archives, in which all of them are omitted—in the present case the petitioners although of course deeply interested, as all their fellow-citizens are in the present case the petitioners although of course deeply interested, as all their fellow-citizens are another with simply representing that the culprist are "Languishing in the Prisons of the State, having been convicted of ottomes growing out of the so-called Anti-Rent Excitement." This brevity implies what indeed is true, that the subject is at once peculiar and generally understood. The almston to the "Anti-Rent Excitement directs attention at once to a disturbance of the public tranquility, which has called into action the powers of every department of the Government; has been attended with many painful incidents of misrule and violence, and is still the subject of much solicitude.

The title to the lands within the State of New York was originally vested in the soveresian authority. From

The tide to the saints within the Source of New-York was originally vested in the sovereign authority. From its earliest organization, patents were freely leaved conveying shoulte estates and the circumstances of the country, together with the policy of our laws and the education of the People, have constantly favored a subdivision of the soil, so that generally, land is held in

Now what I did say was very far from this—namely, that laws shielding the property inherited or acquired by the Wife from dissipation by a profligate or reckless Husband, are being advocated and carried not under the pressure of Social Reform, but by the enlightened and generous who utterly disagree with me respecting Social Reform. I made this statement very broadly and plainly, remarking that I knew of but one Associationist in the Wisconsin Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed, none at all in our Convention which has just passed the legal control of her own property. By what right did you transform this into an assertion of The Tribuns that Social Reform was at the bottom of this movement. control of her own property. By what right did you transform this into an assertion of This Tribuse that Social Reform was at the bottom of this movement?

That the law on this subject will be changed far sooner than public attention can be aroused to a radical cure of our Social IIIs. I do considently hope, and that we shall wait several generations before we realize the evils of such change. I have no doubt. Let the Wife transfer to her Husband so much of her property as she sees fit, if that be the whole, but do not let the Law step in and confiscate her hard earnings, past and future to the pampering of a villain's debaucheries because she has been deceived into marrying that villain. It is not right to do it. Your application of the text. Whom God hath joined let no man put assumer, would justify a Hindoo Suttee quite as well as this.

With this, however, Association has nothing to do.—What if proposes, and I trust will accomplish is the providing for each man, woman and child, an unfailing for each man, woman and child, an unfailing for each man, woman and child, an unfailing for each man, woman and child an unfailing for each man, woman and child, an unfailing for each man, woman and child an unfailing the proposes, and it trust will accomplish is the providing for each man, woman and child an unfailing which are the weather than the man between the second that the conditions of his more than the proposes, and it trust will accomplish in the proposes, and it trust will an anomalous, and not unfiniently to be remembered that at the time of their institution here they were not at all anomalous, and not unfiniently anomalous of its anomalous excellent to determine the same three they were not at all anomalous, and anomalous, and anomalous and trust will anomalous excellent to the trust of the purposes. And this vesting the trust in the subject of the until the week of the lattice

ppressive.
The Auti-Rent excitement, so far as can be ascertain-

unfavorable to agriculture, injurious to the prosperity of the districts where they prevalled, and opposed to sound public policy. He declared that the extent of territory covered by the tenures of the controversy, and the great number of citizens interrested in it, rendered the subject worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. That while fini force was allowed to the circumstances that the tenants had entered voluntarily into such stipulations, the State had always recognized its obligation to promote the general welfare and guard individuals against oppression. That the Legislature had the same power over the remedies upon contracts between landord and tenant as over all other forms of legal redress. And he expressed a conviction that some measures ought to be adopted which, without violating contracts, or working injustice to either party, would assimilate the tenures in question to those which experience had proved to be more accordant with the principles of Republican Governments, and more conductive to the general prosperity, and the peace and harmony of society. Encouraged by this recommendation from the Chief Magistrate of the State, given in performance of his Constitutional duty to recommend such measures as he should deem expedient, the tenants covered the tables of the Legislature with petitions. Thuse, with the Executive recommendations, were referred to a very able Constitute, who heard counse it is support of them, and

Committee, who heard counsel in support of them, and in due time submitted an elaborate report, in which they discussed the obsoxious tenures, almided to the questions raised concerning the title of the proprietor of Reas-elaerwick, and to the various hardwips and wrongs of which the tenunts complained.

The Committee declared that these tenures were unusual and contrary to good policy and detrimental to Agriculture. The Committee on the Judiciary, upon due consideration of the same subject, had introduced a bill for the relief of the tenunts, which provided in the first

lence.

These combinations, in one form or the other, at length extended from Albany and Rensselaer countics into Colombia. Schenectady. Delaware, Greene, Uister, Sullivan, Schonectady. Delaware, Greene, Uister, Sullivan, Schonarie, Montgomery, Fulton, Otsego, Oneida, Niagara and Cattaraugna. Applications were continually made to the Legislature for redress, in forms as various as the characters of the persons who had become engaged in these combinations, or sympathized with them. Some prayed for a law which would prohibit any person, after the 4th day of Joly, 1846, from possessing more than one thousand acres of land. Some that certain statutes which prevented the commencement of suits by the State to recover the great estates covered by the obnoxious tenures, might be repealed. Others desired laws modifying the lenses so as to allow rents reserved in wheat to be paid in money. Others insisted that a law should be passed whosely. Others insisted that a law should be passed whosely. Others regain, that the landiords should be assessed by an income tax. And all united in praying for the passage of a law which would compel the landiord to prove his title in an action bunded on a covenant or condition contained in his leave, at least that the tenant might show by way of defence that the landiord was without title, regardless of time, or the provisions of the lease under which he held.

The grovalent discontents in many parts of the State rose into a spirit of determined and seditious resistance.

year eighteen hundred and eleven. A resolution was adopted by both Houses of the Legislature in that year, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the honorable Ambrose Spencer, one of the Judges of the Sprieme Court, together with John Woodworth and William P. Van Ness, lately appointed for the purpose of revients the language of the Supreme Court, together with John Woodworth and William P. Van Ness, lately appointed for the purpose of revients the language of the Sprieme Court, together with John Woodworth and William P. Van Ness, lately appointed for minutely to examine all the nesson to be due to be due to the court of the purpose of revients the language of the Sprieme Court, together with John Woodworth and William P. Van Ness, lately appointed for the purpose of revients the language of the Sprieme Court, together with John Woodworth and William P. Van Ness, lately appointed for the purpose of revients the language of the Sprieme Court, together with John Woodworth and William P. Van Ness, lately appointed for the public peace, had not a fined their outgages when neither the Sheriff or his officers were been taken. In the control of the public peace, had not a fined their outgages when neither the Sheriff or his officers were been taken. In the officers is added to the control of the public peace, had not a fined their outgages when neither the Sheriff or his officers were public peace. The public peace had not extend their outgages when neither the similar that are appeared to the public peace. The public peace had not extend their outgages when neither the Sheriff or his officers were present and unofficeding critical the was made to see the supplied to the control of the public peace had not officers and not officers and the control of the public peace had not officers and the control of the public peace had not officers and the control of the public peace had not officers and not officers and the control of the public peace had not officers and the control of the public peace had not officers and t

No. - Control - Personal Richards

The Association of Statement of Sta

his proclamation declaring that the violences in Delaware county were effectually quelled, therefore revoking the pieclamation by which it had been declared to be in a state of insurrection, the military force which had until then been employed in that county was withdrawn.—The unlawful bands of armost resisters have long since been abandoned. No authentic evidence has appeared of combined resistance of the laws in any county of the State, since the last mentioned proclamation was issued. Nor is it believed that there are any just grounds to approhend their renewal. The controversy out of which these disturbances arose is not indeed, as yet ended, nor is it certain that it will end until its causes are in some way removed. But the Executive, in this connection, has nothing to do with the controversy except to be saured that the discussion is not carried on unlawfully.

and it is not at all owing to any prudence or moderation exercised by them that the law has resumed its way, and that aisems and appreciations for the stability of republican institutions have ceased. No good citizen can look with forbearance, much less with favor, upon these offences. Yet it cannot be denied that in some respects they are distinguishable from ordinary transgressions. Those who committed all of these offences were not known as malicious, idle or victous persons. They were citizens whose position, habits and relations in society were those of respectability and carefulness. Their motives were not those of sordid felony, but many of them had doubtless been induced to believe that they were maintaining, for themselves and others, rights guarantied to them and to all, by the Constitution and laws.

Without deciding at all concerning their rights, or the

sent and contrary to copt only one determinant to the sent and contrary to copt offer and detriment to the part of the sent and the determinant to the provided in their the place of the tenths, which provided in their place is southed litters for rott in all cases where red place is southed litters for rott in all cases where red place is southed litters for rott in all cases where red place is southed litters for rott in all cases where red place is southed litters for rott in all cases where red places is southed litters for rott in all cases where red places is southed litters for rott in all cases where red places is southed litters for rott in all cases where red places is southed litters for rott in all cases where red places is cased in the rotter places in the places and the rotter places in the rotter places Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island. It some of which greater danger threatened the State, an more violence was experienced than in the Anti-Ren excitement, and yet these commetions grew not out of any supposed opposition of individuals, but out of the discussion of abstract principles affecting the structure of Government and the general action of the constitutes authorities. These facts served to bring the present

authorities. These facts served to bring the prescase within a principle by which every just and ilightened Government distinguishes between offenc purely popular and political, and ordinary, malicious a infamous individual crimes. The latter result from n tires which are purely individual and selfish, and alway remain with men of deprayed hearts and lives.

Sternness and severity are constantly necessary to the those who are thus actuated from committing crific which there are always occasions and tempution foliated offences, or those in which masses of peocondine, rarely if ever occur in any country undefined something radically wrong in the constitution of society, or in the action of the Government. It motives are of a political nature. The advants are or imaginary public good, and the offence consists misdirection and exaggeration of just sentiments, instead of base and corrupt designs, occasions for such offenses teleforn occur, at least under our Government the law is found not to have contemplated their occ

by applying existing and so the famous of the countries o

aware county, in the month of September, 1845, of mansiaughter in the first degree, and servenced to be imperieumed in the State Prison as follows:

Daniel W. Squires, Daniel Northrop and Zera Preston for life: Calvin Madison for ten years. John Phornix, Issae L. Burhans, John Burch, William Brisbane, convicted at the same time, in the same county of mansiaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to like imprisonment for seven years: William Jocelyn, convicted at the same time, in the same county, of mansiaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to like imprisonment for two years. Claries T. McComber, convicted at the same time, in the same county, of robbery in the second degree, and sentenced to like imprisonment for two years. Polyn of robbery in the second degree, and sentenced to like imprisonment for seven years: John, H. Councouver, or ovicted in Columbia county, in September, 1845, of robers, and thomas Morgan, convicted at the same time, and place, of riot and assembling in diagules and armed, and sentenced to like imprisonment for two years. Also, a pardon, not restoring the rights of citizenship, to Smith A. Boughton, convicted in Columbia county, in Sept. 1845, of robbery, and sentenced to limping mental in the State Prison for life, and Edward O'Conner and John Van Steenbergh, convicted in Delaware county, in Sept. 1845, of murder, and sentenced to be hung, which sentences was, on the 29d day of Nov. 1845, convicted at the same time and place of mansiaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to State Prison during life.

To the Secretary of State.

The Voice of Pennsylvania.

The Voice of Pennsylvania.

joyment of perfect health, is of the ordinary stature of men, 54 feet, and yet weighs but 49 lbs; is cheerful and sociable, and will entertain you for hours with his lively and agreeable conversation. He arrived in the City yes terday on his way home, and has been provided upon to stop for a day or two and exhibit himself at the Museum where he can be seen to day and this evening

The large clothing sale this lay by F. Colton, will be found worthy the attention of dealers and all others in want of good goods. Sale at No. 200 Chatham square, at 10 o'clock.

LADIES' FESTIVAL FOR THE POOR .- We call attention to the Festival in behalf of the poor under the management of the ladies, to be held on Saturday even next, at the Apollo Saloon. See advertisement.

A Liberal Collection — A collection made at Came Charch, after a sermon preached by Rev Draylor, in behalf of the Orphan Asylum Society, amounted to the liberal sum of seven hundred and one follars. This contribution was as seasonable as it was liberal.

# BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

In a paragraph in Wednesday's Tribune in egard to the searching of a trunk (in which nothing improper was found) and the death of Mrs. Richardson we stated that the trunk searched was that of Mrs. Richardson's son. This we learn, by the Brooklyn Advertiser was a mistake. It was the trunk of a boarder.

CORRECTION OF BANK LOCK PICKING EXTRAOR DINARY.-We were misinformed yesterday in relation to the picking of a Lock in the Merchants' Exchange which was published by us as though the Lock and basten to place the matter in its true light, and request publish this correction. The facts are these. The Lock New Jersey, and by him placed in the Merchants' Ex son who should succeed in picking it : Woodbridge hav ing no connection with Mesers Day & Newell whatever, The Lock was opened by Mr. Hobbs with instruments devised and made by him and Mr. Newell, the inventor of the celebrated Parautogic Bank Lock. Mr. Newell to fit forth of Day & Newell Lock Manufacturers, for Broadway.

LEFT THE STAGE.—A Miss Demier, who has been dancing second to Madame Augusta, has found an uncle in Louisians, very rich, and at his special request, she has left the turnoil of the stage for the case and elegance of private life in the house of her wealthy rela-

FIRE AT CLEVELAND .- A wooden building occupled by Mr. Wackerman, baker and grocer, and Mr. Pot-ter, shoemaker and grocer, and the cabinet ware shop of A. Messer, were consumed by fire on the 22d inst.

# Business Notices.

One of the advantages of advertising is that it not only informs new customers, but reminds old once, that the advertiser is on hand, and ready to serve them again. Without such notice or intimation, one may be forgotten. To escape so calamitous a result, the Agent V. B. Palmer, begs leave, once more, to ask attention to the fact, that he is now receiving cards and advertisements for Southern and Western Papers for the Spring trade, and most respectfully invites the calls of all in whose pursuits the people of the country, far or rest. are in any manner interested. His office is in the Tribune Building, where both the power and the machi nery for putting business shead may be had to an almost unlimited extent, and on the same terms exacted at the offices of his respective principals. Information given freely, and without charge.

[2" It has been wisely said that " man proposes, but God disposes;" and therefore it is necessary to the success of all remedial agents that they should be accompanied in their operation by the blessing of the Great Physician. So accompanied, we believe that Sanp's Sansarabilla will be found the most reliable preparation for the removal of those enemies of comeliness, discusses of the skin. Every species of blotches, bolls, eruptions, scables or cutangous species of blotches, bolls, eruptions, scables or cutaneous inflammation disappear under its influence, and the shift and fiesh resume their smooth texture and wholeome freshness. When scrofulous or other institution suicers have experienced by the patient who uses and perseverse in using this preparation. Frepares and soid, wholesale and retail, by A. S. & D. S.A.NDS, Wholesale Druggists, inc Folional conter of Williamst. 273 Broadway, and 77 Kast Broadway, Star York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Frice & per bottle, or six bottles for \$1.

Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S Italian Medianted Soap for

The Price of the control of the cont